

Here is GROSSMAN'S answer

to low-cost home ownership!



# GROSSMAN'S Low-Cost HOMES

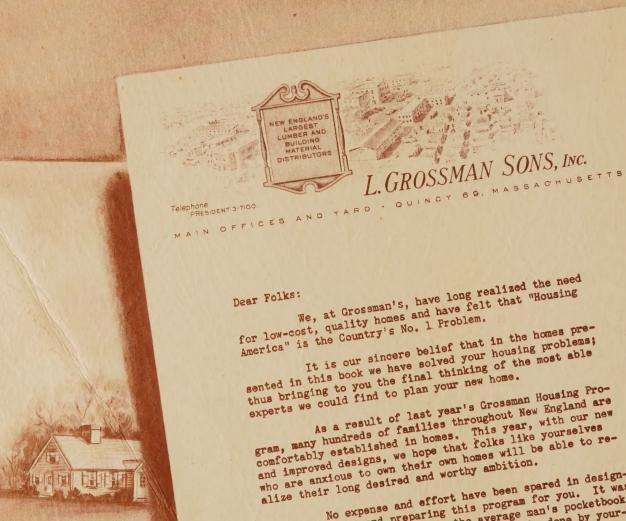
CAMPS

GARAGES HOME BUILDING AIDS



DESIGNED EXCLUSIVELY FOR L. GROSSMAN SONS, INC. BY Cliver L. Barker

# A message to you from our President...





Sidney W. Grossman PRESIDENT L. GROSSMAN SONS, INC.

No expense and effort have been spared in designing these plans and preparing this program for you. It was designed to keep costs within the average man's pocketbook. Best of all, most of the construction can be done by yourself and the help of your friends.

We extend to you a cordial invitation to come wisit us and discuss with our home planning staff any of your home building problems. Sidney A. Glosman President ours for better living,

SWG: jlb



The Grossman Homes featured herein are basically designed in the traditional New England style. Included are modern and practical improvements in keeping with today's idea of a good home for better living at a price the average family can afford.

By applying our many years' experience and "know-how" in home designing and making use of standard high quality materials, simple attractive designs, proper arrangement of floor space, and allowing for expansion, we are proud to present our homes to meet the needs of every family.

# COMPARE THE MANY FEATURES OF THESE GROSSMAN HOMES:

**EXTERIOR DESIGN** . . . The splendid designs selected in these homes illustrate simplicity, beauty, and durability. Thèse homes will never become outmoded or old-fashioned because they are traditional.

PRACTICAL INTERIOR LAYOUT . . . To give maximum living comfort, floor plans have been efficiently arranged so that not one foot of space is wasted. All rooms, including kitchen and bath, are of generous dimensions and are easily reached from any part of the house. Closets have been planned to make use of every nook and corner.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS . . . Architecturally engineered to comply with strict building codes, these homes have been accepted by Veteran Housing Authorities, Banks, and Loan Associations as well as being heartily endorsed by home owners, builders, and contractors in New England. The materials are supplied in the same manner required by builders of the most expensive homes . . . they are not pre-cut or prefabricated . . . thus insuring a "custom built" home to suit your individual requirements.

**EXTRA VALUES...** Each Low-Cost Grossman Home includes many additional features and advantages not often found in even high cost homes. Due to Grossman's tremendous purchasing power and skillful planning, extra values have been included without extra cost.

#### THESE ARE YOUR EXTRA FEATURES:

Full-Sized Bathrooms — Allowing proper arrangement of fixtures.

Plenty of Large Closets — That will take a great amount of clothes, easily! Wherever possible, utility, linen, and towel closets have been included.

Full-Sized Basement — Can be used as workshop or playroom.

Basement Entrances and Exits — A basement stairway has been provided in the interior of each home so that at no time do you have to go outdoors to get to the basement. A direct exit from cellar to the yard eliminates the necessity of passing through the upstairs rooms from the basement.

Complete Insulation — Side walls and attic floor thoroughly insulated.

Cross Ventilation — Accomplished by proper window layout.

**Excellent Bedroom Sizes** — All bedrooms are planned to take either full-sized or twin beds, plus other necessary furniture.

#### MEET MR. BARKER

Mr. Oliver S. Barker, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, was commissioned by Grossman's to plan the homes shown in this book.

A specialist in the traditional New England architecture, Mr. Barker designed these homes because of their pleasing designs, efficient plan, and ability to withstand the weather.

Mr. Barker graduated from Dartmouth, received his professional education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at the Ecole des Beaux Arts Americaine in France.





These are floor plans.

One of the most necessary requirements in the construction of a wellbuilt home is accurate and precise working drawings for that home. In designing your home, we have emphasized these details to the maximum degree.

# We Send You Off on Your Exciting Adventure Properly Equipped

Three (3) complete sets of plans and working drawings are furnished you free of charge with the purchase of materials for each home. These plans are complete in every detail and are so presented that you can do the actual construction of your home without difficulty. In the event you do your own construction, our housing staff is "on the alert" to assist you in every way possible and at any time. Your plans will include the following:

**EXTERIOR VIEW** — An artist's sketch of your home as it will look when completed.

INTERIOR VIEW — Showing room layout and suggested furniture arrangement which will especially help Mrs. Homeowner visualize what her home will actually look like when completed and furnished . . . just like looking down into the house with the roof removed.

**FLOOR PLANS** — Clear, well drawn, easy-to-read floor plans to show you accurate room dimensions and layout at a glance.

COMPLETE FRAMING AND CONSTRUCTION DETAILS — You will find these the finest working plans you have ever seen. Every detail is drawn with accuracy and simplicity. Nothing is left to guesswork. Even the most inexperienced layman will be able to build his own home by using these plans.

WIRING DETAILS — All wiring outlets, switch boxes, receptacles, and fixtures are plainly indicated for easy interpretation.

**HEATING LAYOUT** — Complete suggested arrangement of your heating system.

**PLUMBING DETAILS** — Showing suggested layouts for piping, returns, stacks, vents, etc.

Again, we wish to emphasize . . . these plans have been designed so that YOU can easily understand them. As a further aid, you will find several pages in this book containing many helpful hints that will assist you and speed your home construction.







From the first piece of lumber to the last drop of paint, you can be assured that the materials you receive will be of the finest quality in keeping with the usual Grossman high standards.

In every instance you will receive all the materials required to build your home in accordance with our standard specifications.

Types and quantities of materials will vary depending upon the house you select.

LUMBER... The same grades used for the very best homes. Stock lengths and Fire dimensions properly seasoned and planed.

ROOFING . . . First quality, heavy duty THICK BUTT Asphalt Shingles.

MILLWORK . . . Selected grades. Trim for doors and windows, baseboards, closet shelves and poles, stair treads, stair railings, and moulding.

WINDOWS AND WINDOW FRAMES

INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR DOORS AND DOOR FRAMES

SHEATHING PAPER . . . For under shingles, sidewalls, and floors.

LOUVRES . . . For attic ventilation.

EXTERIOR SIDING . . . 16" kiln dried Red Cedar shingles.

EXTERIOR TRIM . . . Choice dry stock for cornices, corners, and doors.

HEATING . . . Extra quality modern Warm Air Furnace Gravity Type complete process with Registers and Pipes. (Steam or hot water equipment optional extra.)

HARDWARE . . . Manufactured by the finest makers. Locksets and hinges for yale all doors. Sash locks for windows. Coat and hat hooks.

FLASHING . . . Copper, lead, and/or zinc wherever specified in plans.

PAINT . . . Famous makes. Long lasting. Exterior and interior. Sufficient for two coats; inside and out. Choice of colors and types.

WALLPAPER . . . Choice of fine patterns.

INSULATION . . . Best quality, blanket type for exterior walls and ceilings. 16 mg 5411

NAILS . . . Proper types and quantities required.

INTERIOR WALLS AND CEILINGS . . . Fireproof gypsum plasterboard. Complete with special tape and plaster compound for invisible, crack-free joints.

**ELECTRICAL WIRING AND FIXTURES** . . . Wiring, cable, receptacles, switch boxes, outlets, fuse boxes and ceiling fixtures.

MASON MATERIALS . . . Chimney brick, mortar, flue lining, clean-out door.

BASEMENT COLUMNS . . . Cement-filled iron columns for main girder support.

**FLOORING** . . . Select grade oak from the best mills in the country. Inlaid linoleum for kitchen and bathroom (choice of pattern and colors).

PLUMBING . . . Modern styling with the same high quality we have sold for years.

For Bathroom . . . Built-in tub, toilet outfit, lavatory, medicine cabinet.

For Kitchen . . . Steel cabinet sink.

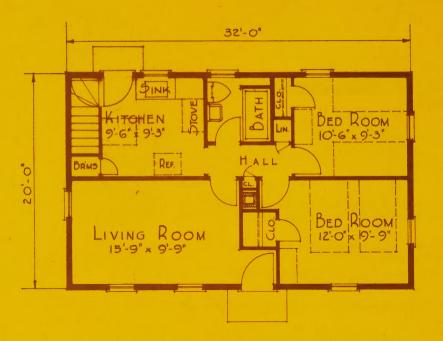
All fixtures for kitchen and bathroom include faucets, drains, wastes, traps, and necessary piping.

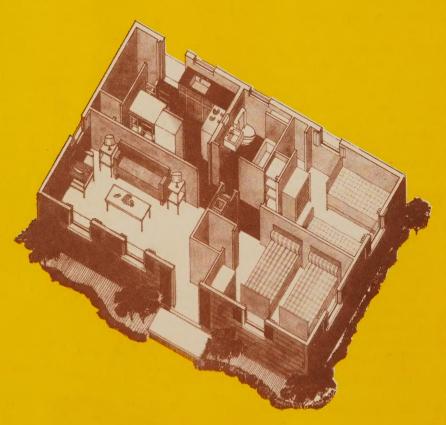
Pipe and Fittings . . . Includes extra heavy soil pipe, water service pipe, and vents.

Automatic Gas Hot Water . . . 20 gallon capacity. For either manufactured or bottled gas.

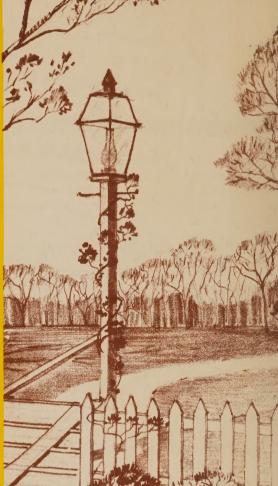
Materials for foundation and other items not included in our standard specifications may be purchased as optional extras.







Compact and efficient. No waste space in this attractive home. A splendid example of excellent room planning.



# The ADAMS . . .

\*COMPLETE MATERIALS

TO BUILD

THE ADAMS

\$28.80 PER MONTH

\*Exclusive of foundation and optional extras.



#### FOUR ROOMS . . . Overall Dimensions 32'-0" x 20'-0"

A slight departure from the conventional . . . and our architect has designed a completely individual home for you. The Adams will require a minimum of upkeep in later years. The smallest of the Grossman homes, yet it still incorporates all the conveniences and

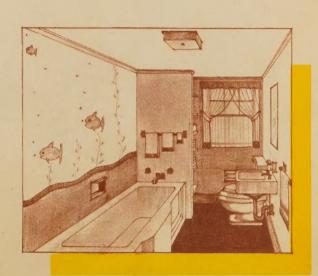
advantages of larger homes, such as: ample closet space, good-sized bedrooms, large homey living room, and regular bathroom. Kitchen has space for table and chairs as well as sink, stove, refrigerator and cabinets. Note also, the broom closet tucked away in the kitchen corner.

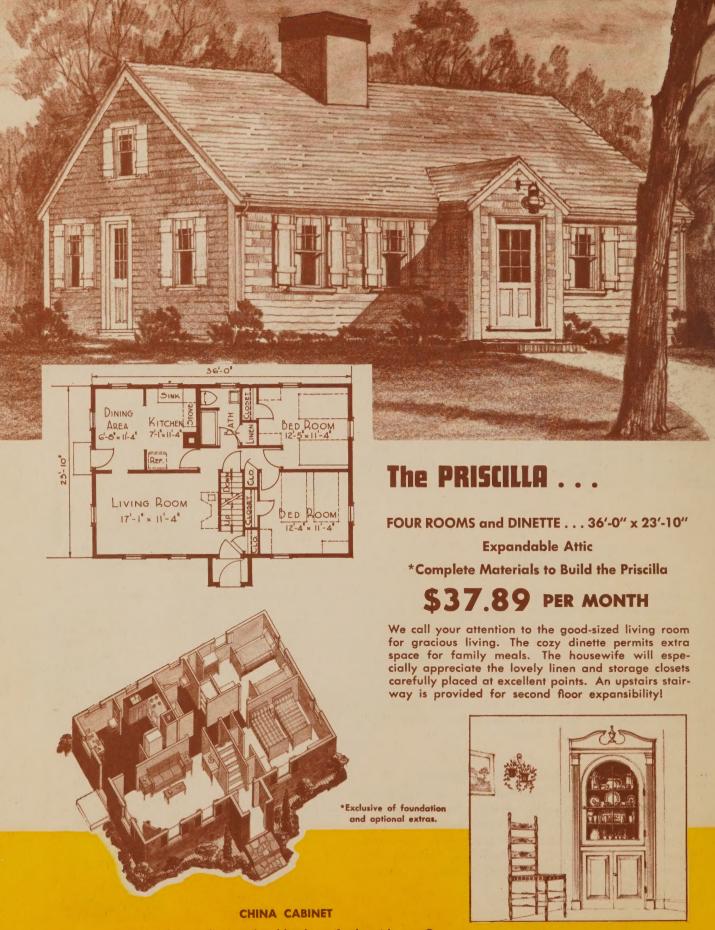
#### TYPICAL GROSSMAN BATHROOM

Suggested arrangement of a bathroom is sketched at right. The spacious linen closet that stretches from ceiling to floor will be the envy of all your friends and neighbors. The bathroom ensemble, standard equipment in every Grossman home, is a typical, fine quality unit featuring all the practical conveniences and utility as well as beauty of today's modern bath.

#### ENTRANCE

Sketched is a detailed drawing of what your front door can look like in the Adams. A simple, charming treatment that lends beauty and dignity to your home.





A Colonial reproduction that blends perfectly with any Grossman home. Shows your dinnerware to its best advantage.



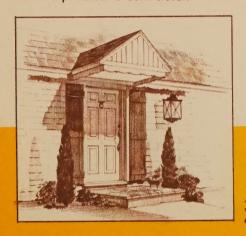
## The STANDISH . . .

FOUR ROOMS . . . 32'-0" x 21'-10"

\*Complete Materials to Build the Standish

# \$29.55 PER MONTH

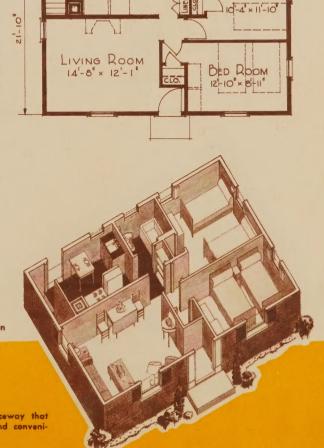
Here, as in every Grossman home, all bedrooms will accommodate either full-sized or twin beds plus other essential furniture. The kitchen is spacious and dining takes place comfortably on the table that fits easily against the center wall. You'll find plenty of storage space in the big clothes closets, the roomy linen closets, and the practical broom closet.

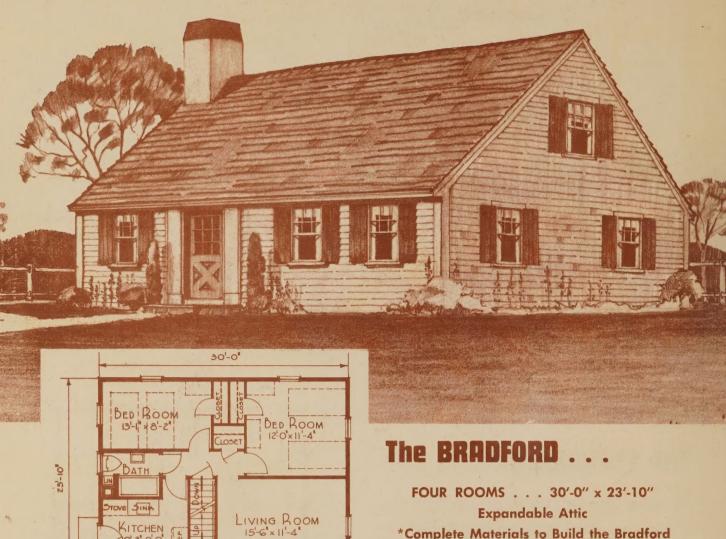


\*Exclusive of foundation and optional extras.

ENTRANCE

A suggestion for entranceway that will add extra charm and convenience to your home.



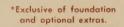


KITCHEN

\*Complete Materials to Build the Bradford

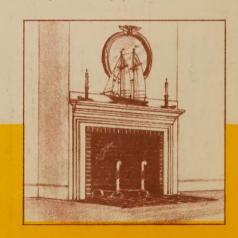
\$32.59 PER MONTH

An unusual treatment has been given the Bradford by placing the kitchen in the front of the home and setting the two bedrooms to the rear of the house. This gives you maximum privacy in both chambers; while the kitchen, attaining a new degree in convenience, will delight any efficient housewife. Additional rooms may be added at some future date in the unfinished second floor. Stairway is already provided.



#### FIREPLACE

Here's a suggestion for a fireplace that blends with the design of every Grossman home. Simple, attractive and efficient.





## The CARVER . . .

FOUR ROOMS . . . 36'-0" x 21'-10"

\*Complete Materials to Build the Carver

# \$32.59 PER MONTH

An outstanding feature is the convenience of the hall-way that leads directly from the entrance to the rear of the home. In the event you feel the hallway is unnecessary, more living room space can be had by the simple elimination of the hall partition. The unusually large kitchen allows for a unique arrangement of dining facilities. Don't overlook the closets found in practically every convenient spot.





9-9 × 9-4

CHEN-DINETTE



One of the largest homes shown in this book. A convenient front entry includes a guest closet and leads to a stairway for future upstairs rooms. The master bedroom is extra large and has a walk-in closet for maximum clothes storage. The kitchen and dining room "join hands" for efficient meal preparation as well as comfortable and cozy dining.

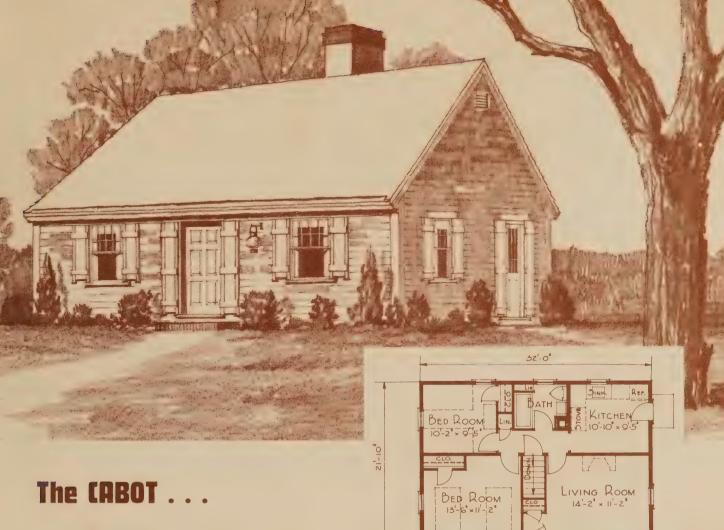


\*Exclusive of foundation and optional extras.

#### DORMER

Suggestion for roof dormer that can easily be added to your home either at the time of building or at some future date.





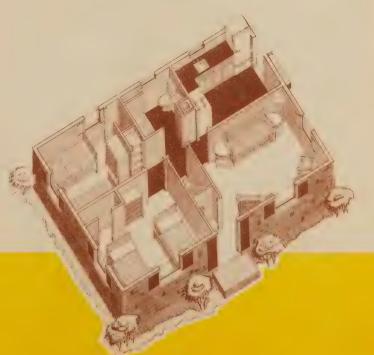
FOUR ROOMS . . . 32'-0" x 21'-10"

\*Complete Materials to Build the Cabot

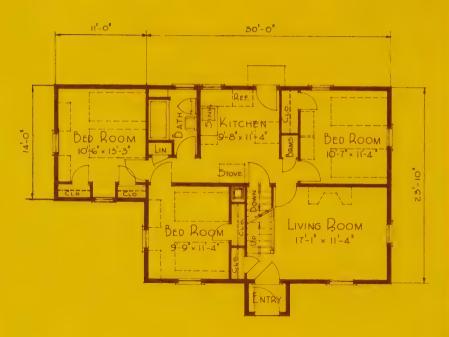
# \$29.55 PER MONTH

Not too large, yet roomy and comfortable. Spacious living room. Excellent closet facilities. Well planned bedrooms with enough wall space for beds and dressers. Note the excellent possibilities for adding a new wing, breezeway, or garage to this home at some future date. Pay particular attention to the hallway, planned in this manner to keep the weather out of your living room. The Cabot is a home you can be justly proud of in any community.

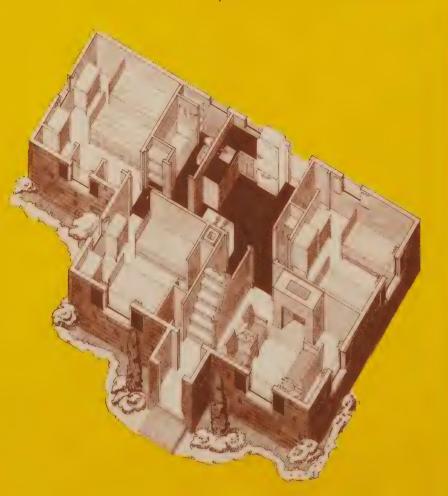
> \*Exclusive of foundation and optional extras.



Grossman's Housing Staff is ready to help you on any of your home building problems. Consult them . . . no obligations.



The ALDEN—An extremely well planned home. Note the excellent room arrangement that permits convenient access to all rooms.





# ALDEN . . .

\*COMPLETE MATERIALS

TO BUILD

THE ALDEN

\$39.40 PER MONTH

\*Exclusive of foundation and optional extras.



#### FIVE ROOMS ... One Story

#### Overall Dimensions 41'-0" x 23'-10"

#### **Expandable Attic**

Complete living facilities on one floor for the average family. Three well-planned bedrooms with more than ample closet space. Finished stairway has already been provided for future expansion to second floor. Note the bedroom in the wing to the left . . . if you don't have need for a third bedroom now, you can use this room as a study, dining room, sewing room, or even as a playroom for the youngsters. The charming vestibule entrance provides added beauty and comfort as well as convenience. This can easily become a charming, easy-to-maintain seven-room home.

#### STAIRWAY

The graceful stairway leading to future upstairs chambers shows the mark of a well-planned home. Simplicity and charm have been combined to eliminate the hazards and cost of winding stairs.











# You might as well have the best...

#### **GROSSMAN'S Gives You the BEST!**

Three of the reasons
"Why Grossman's saves you more, gives you better
quality!"

#### 1. SPECIALIZED "KNOW-HOW" IN BUYING

Everything we buy is subjected to extensive research and analysis by highly experienced buyers and specially trained personnel. This assures you of savings because the merchandise you buy from us is of better quality. As you receive materials for your home, you will immediately recognize the many familiar nationally advertised products . . . all carefully selected to give you lasting service!

#### 2. TREMENDOUS PURCHASING POWER

We buy more than 2000 carloads of material annually for our 15 stores and yards. With such tremendous volume purchasing power, we naturally buy for less and pass the extra saving along to you!

#### 3. ONLY GROSSMAN'S HAS "ONE-STOP SERVICE"

Nowhere else in New England can you buy everything you need for building and repairing all under one roof. Here again the elimination of wasted time, needless tiring effort, and costly delays adds up to further savings!















## The TAUNTON . . .

FIVE ROOMS . . . 36'-0" x 20'-0"
\*Complete Materials to Build the Taunton

# \$27.28 PER MONTH

This is the popular, and now famous, Grossman Home that started the tremendous Grossman Low-Cost Housing Program. This home, because of its popularity, can now be seen throughout New England, housing hundreds of families. The Taunton is especially designed for the growing family. Not one foot of valuable space has been left unused. To suit your individual requirements, variations of room plans in the Taunton can be had by consulting with our Home Planning Department.

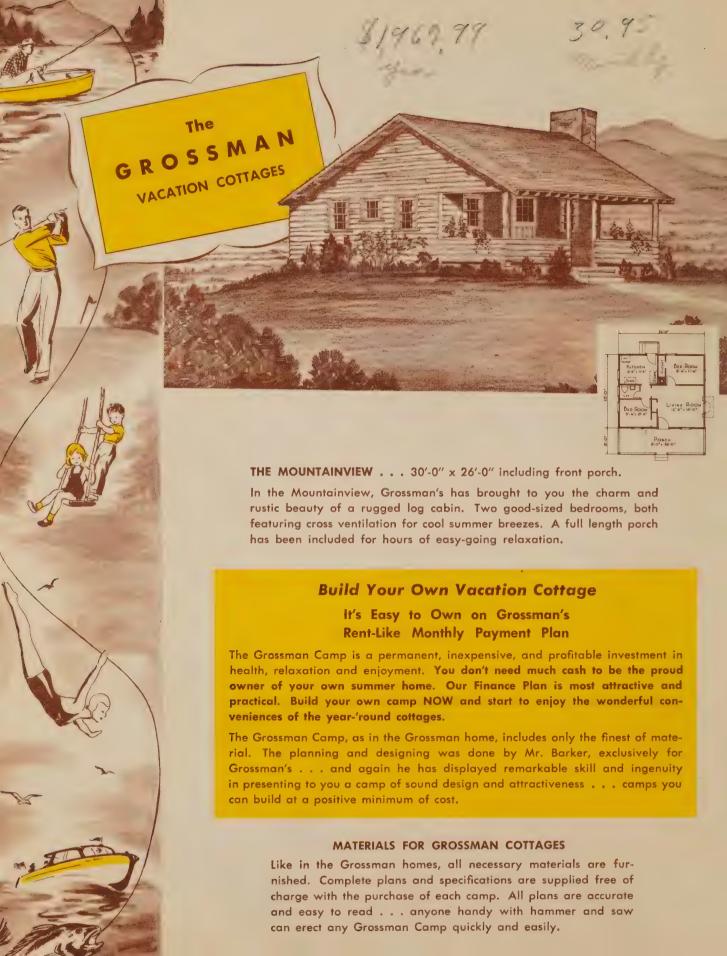
\*Exclusive of foundation and optional extras.



LIVING ROOM 13-8" x 10-6"

BED ROOM

DINING ROOM





THE RIVEREDGE . . . 28'-6" x 18'-0" including porch and lavatory.

Our most popular camp designed for those who seek economical enjoyment during summer vacations, week-ends, and winter trips. The big, long porch lends itself wonderfully for lazy lounging. The spacious living room gives you all the space you want for comfortable living.



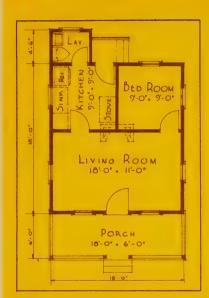
THE HINSDALE . . . 28'-0" x 18'-0" including front porch.

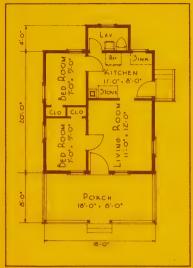
The well proportioned Hinsdale is camp design at its best. Your family and friends will find here a camp that will bring hours and hours of pleasant relaxation and comfort. Again the front porch extends an invitation to comfort and leisurely relaxing.



THE IDLEWILD . . . 31'-0" x 16'-0" including porch and lavatory.

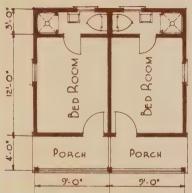
The Idlewild is a compact, well-designed camp that will provide maximum comfort at a price within the reach of every pocket. Notice the long, spacious porch which can be easily screened, the generous sized living room, and the cozy, convenient kitchen. The Idlewild is a practical, low-cost camp that will provide hours of pleasure for your family.











THE STAY-A-WHILE . . . 19'-0" x 18'-0"

Including Porch and Lavatory

Easy to Own on
Grossman's Rent-Like Monthly Payment Plan



You'll be more than amazed at the unusually low cost of these Grossman overnight cabins.

Here are two cozy, attractive cabins that any enterprising individual can use for an overnight tourist cabin development. New England, fast becoming the nation's year-round vacation land, is in great demand for accommodations of this type. Standardization of materials and dimensions makes these cabins economical units to build. Their simplicity of design makes for fast and easy construction.

As a summer camp, if your needs are small, the Tarry-A-While makes a wonderful retreat that can be built in a remote spot on any lake, mountain or seashore.

THE TARRY-A-WHILE

17'-0" × 10'-0"

Including Porch and Lavatory



One-Car Garage



Two-Car Garage



If you build your garage at the same time you build your home, the material costs can be included in your monthly home payments. If you already own a home and build a garage separately, attractive monthly payments can be arranged.

All the garages shown on this page are designed to match any of the homes illustrated in this book.



#### OVERHEAD DOOR

Standard equipment on all Grossman garages is the all steel or wood overhead door. Precision balance gives it finger touch control . . . even your youngster can open these famous, rugged doors with ease.

# THE GROSSMAN GARAGE IS DESIGNED TO SERVE A "TWO-FOLD" PURPOSE

- 1. Primarily to house and protect your automobile.
- 2. To give you storage space for garden implements, bicycles, etc., or to install a "hobby shop."





MANUEL GOURLART, JR., New Bedford, Mass.
". . . After completion of my new home, I
feel that I should thank you and your Com-

feel that I should thank you and your Company for your splendid co-operation and sincere effort to help the home owner. I found that your plan was the only one for the average working man."

#### "FIRST FEDERATED CHURCH OF SOUTHBOR-OUGH, INC.," Southville, Mass.

". . . When the twelve-man committee were laying plans for the building of this parsonage, several types of homes were considered, but in view of Grossman's furnishing everything necessary to complete a home, from the foundation up even to the paper on the wall, for which this committee felt to be a reasonable stated price, and thus saving hours and hours of a carpenter's time in figuring and procuring necessary materials from various venders, it was unanimously voted to purchase our parsonage from you. ". . . We now wish to take this opportunity to express our gratitude for the gentlemanly manner in which the Grossman staff, especially Mr. J. Stonehouse, have handled our every need. Your lumber was of good quality, the insulation has proven very efficient, the furnace heats the house in a very satisfactory manner even in the coldest weather, the bathroom and plumbing is modern. In all, the edifice is looked on with favor by the entire church membership."

#### NEIL H. GRANT, Salem Depot, N. H.

". . . Thanking you all again as a Veteran of World War II for making it possible that I can have my own home."

#### PAUL CHASTENAY, Norton, Mass.

"... We were astonished at the easy finance and mortgage terms that could be arranged.... With Grossman's help and a little initiative on our own part, that dream of ours has now materialized."

#### JAMES F. COLUMBUS, Billerica, Mass.

"... One more thing I'd like to add. Without this plan of the Grossman Lumber Company, I would never have had a home of my own so quickly nor so cheaply."

#### GEORGE GALLANT, Norton, Mass.

". . . A year ago I was bewildered as to what I could do about a home. I had to move from my apartment and didn't know where to go. I visited the Grossman Company in Taunton and to my astonishment discovered that they could and would help me in financing a new home. I am deeply grateful for the help and courtesies shown me and now I am the proud possessor of a brand new home."

#### C. E. ALLEN, New Bedford, Mass.

"... I am writing this letter to show my appreciation for the fine service rendered to me in building my low-cost home. I was really surprised to know I could have my

own home at such a low cost. The courtesy shown me by your salesman and the quick service will always be a pleasant memory."

#### ALFRED and DOROTHY CLOWS, Everett, Mass.

"... Just a line to say thank you for your help in getting us started in building our house. You will never know how much we enjoyed doing business with you. We have had people stop in and ask us where we bought our lumber because of its good quality. And of course we were very proud to tell them, 'L. Grossman Sons.'"

#### MR. and MRS. DANIEL GENTILE, Watertown, Mass.

". . . The stock you sent was just as promised. The deliveries were on schedule and you certainly treated us 100% fair in all our dealings. Thanks so much."

#### FERNAND J. LEPINE, Nashua, N. H.

". . . I just had to sit down and write and tell you how much! appreciated the opportunity your fine Company gave me to build the home I've always wanted. I cannot express in a letter all the praise and thanks! have for you and your fine Company. Your friendliness, your personal interest, and your very prompt service is outstanding. I can only say that doing business with you has been a pleasure."

#### MR. and MRS. LORANDEAU, Quincy, Mass.

". . . Our home has been completed approximately two months and we want to inform you that we are more than satisfied; the material used was the best we have seen for a number of years. The economy to heat our home is beyond our expectations."

#### RAYMOND A. SHAW, Chartley, Mass.

". . . With your easy payment terms and the complete knowledge of Home Building that your company has, I now enjoy a beautiful home."

#### EDWARD B. MILLER, Waltham, Mass.

"... I am writing this letter of thanks and appreciation for the consideration shown me by your office personnel and the courteous manner of your drivers when making deliveries under trying conditions. I am well pleased with my four-room, one-story house and look forward to many years of enjoyment living in it as it answers my requirements completely."

#### WILLIAM A. PRESTLEY, W. Newbury, Mass.

". . . I strongly recommend this concern to anyone and everyone intending to build a home in the near future whether they plan on building themselves or engaging the services of a builder. The home I am completing has met with the approval of everyone who has visited it, and they agree with me that the materials used are of the highest qual-

ity. Several persons who have stopped to observe the construction have placed orders for a similar home."

#### JOSEPH MOORE, JR., Acushnet, Mass.

"... I also want to thank you very much for your co-operation in making my finance system such that I can make small monthly payments and afford my new home."

#### MR. and MRS. JOHN ROSE, Billerica, Mass.

"... We could not have had our own home so soon if you hadn't introduced this new building plan of yours and with terms so easy to live up to."

#### CADORNA LORI, Norton, Mass.

". . . Last year I decided to build a home but like the average layman didn't know how to go about it. The Grossman Company was recommended to me so I thought I would pay them a visit. I was very happy I did because with their complete knowledge of home building and the problems that go with construction work it facilitated matters immensely."

#### MR. WILLIAM W. ALDRICH, JR., Westminster, Mass.

"... My wife and I are very proud of our Grossman Home, and are happy to show it to our friends... All materials were of the best quality as advertised."

#### JERRY BEAUREGARD, Auburn, N. H.

"... I wish to congratulate you on the complete line you carry and at substantially lower prices than one finds at most yards."

#### K. W. McGAUGHEY, Billerica, Mass.

". . . The co-operation and consideration which we received from Grossman's will always be appreciated."

#### MILTON J. CANDELET, Attleboro, Mass.

"...I have for some time wanted to write to you and thank you for what you and your firm has done for my family and myself. I would like you to know that you did for me something not even some banks would consider."

#### WARREN O. RICHARDS, Stoneham, Mass.

". . . I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for all the help and understanding I have received in dealing with your Company."

#### JAMES P. MASON, Fairhaven, Mass.

"... I am now living in my new home and feel very happy and content. I am very grateful for all the help I received from Grossman's."

#### MR. S. J. LEFEURE, Salem Depot, N. H.

"Having finished building my little home with all materials furnished by your firm, may ! state that ! found everything to be of the best quality and the service superb."

# GROSSMAN

## Handy Andy's Helpful Household Hints













#### APPLYING WALLBOARDS

Cutting and Applying Plasterboard

To cut plasterboard, lay it on the floor or on three planks supported by sawhorses. Then, lay a straight edge on guide marks and run a sharp knife along the straight edge. Hold up sheet edgewise and tap on opposite side of cut. Tapping breaks the core neatly and folds the layer of paper on the outside. Next, run knife along this fold and job is complete without dust and dirt.

In applying plasterboard, nail it to the ceiling first, using special, blue-headed nails. On walls use 3d or 4d common or box nails. Use a header wherever an end joint is made. To apply around light fixtures, nail in two or three places on one edge of the sheet "not too tight." Measure distance of edge of outlet box, then cut hole with knife, insert keyhole saw and cut around box.

#### To Obtain Smooth Plasterboard Joints

When applying tape and Swedish putty to plasterboard joints, use a plastering trowel instead of the customary wide scraping knife. The trowel, having a wider edge, spreads putty better and leaves a smooth finish that requires very little sanding.

#### How to Conceal Joints on Gypsum Board Panels

When applying gypsum wallboards, butt finish edges tightly together and nail securely with large head nails. Drive nails "home" using a round headed bolt as a nailset to give nails proper indentation without breaking the paper surface to provide a slight concave spot to allow for filling later.

Edges which have been cut should be spaced about 1/6" apart and cracks filled with a patching plaster.

Manufacturer of joint cement includes in every package complete directions for mixing. Room temperature water should be used and cement slowly added while being stirred vigorously. Mix to a consistency slightly thinner than putty. Plaster should be mixed and allowed to stand one-half hour before using, covered with a wet cloth. Only the amount to be used the same day should be mixed.

Recessed channel, formed by butted edges of wallboard, is filled with joint cement. Use a 4" flexible putty knife. (See Figure 1.)

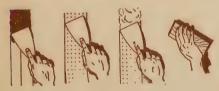


Figure 1

Perforated tape is then pressed into the cement using enough pressure to force the cement through the holes in the tape.

After first coat is hardened, apply a skim coat of cement over the tape and feather it out as smoothly as possible.

Allow filled joint to harden for at least 24 hours. Use 00 sandpaper on a wide block, to sand joint smooth and level with wallboard surface.

On interior corners, fold tape sharply along the center and apply in same manner as flat in ints.

On exterior corners, crease tape and apply it to both sides of the corner. If edges of board do not meet closely, fill space with putty before applying tape. Keep tape stretched tightly to make a sharp corner.

#### How to Apply Board Tile to Ceiling

In new and old buildings, when furring strips are nailed to ceiling joists they often do not insure an even, flat surface because joists do not line up properly. To level off the strips, it is often necessary to stretch chalk lines and block up each intersection of joist and strip. If floor in room is level, such blocking can be accomplished easily and speedily by using a 1" x 2" stick of a length not longer than the lowest point between floor and ceiling. By placing stick under furring strip at each intersection, a wedge can be driven between furring strip and joist until bottom portion of strip touches top of stick. Repeat this operation over entire ceiling and when wallboard is applied ceiling will be perfectly flat. (See Figure 2.)

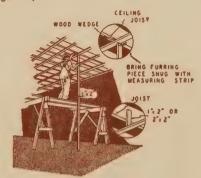


Figure 2

Job can be speeded up by using a simple scaffold made of two sawhorses and two boards.

When furring strips must be dropped considerably, nailing a  $1'' \times 2''$  or  $2'' \times 2''$  to joist, as shown in lower inset in the accompanying illustration, may be necessary.

#### Patching Holes in Wallboard

Take a piece of same type wallboard, a little larger than hole to be patched. For example, hole measures 5" x 8". Place this patch over hole and mark around it. Cut the hole to be patched so patch fits tightly.

Then, take piece of soft pine and cut it larger than patch,  $6^{\prime\prime}$  x 9 $^{\prime\prime}$ . Drill a hole in center of this board so it can be held in place for nailing after it has been passed through hole to be patched. (See Figure 3.) Nail patch to this board after board has been securely nailed in place. Then wallpaper or paint the wall and patch won't be noticeable.

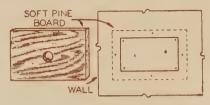


Figure 3

#### How to Apply Tile Board

Remove all movable fixtures. Walls must be dry. Remove high spots and build-up low spots so walls are perfectly flat or even.

Draw a level line around room at wainscot height. Always start from corner or door. Nail corner mouldings ¼" below level line and high enough from floor to allow base mouldings to fit under them.

Cut and fit panels loosely to allow for slight expansion in mouldings. Never force board into place.

On large wall areas, install outside corner mouldings and spring panel into position. Apply mastic generously but evenly to back of panels or on wall. Use a spreader; do not apply in spots only.

Knead and press cemented sheet thoroughly to wall.

Apply cap and base mouldings. Cope inside corners and miter outside corners. Composition cap and base mouldings can be cemented in place or nailed in horizontal line, using a 5d finish nail. Metal mouldings are nailed.

When applying boards up to the ceiling and you are using horizontally designed boards, use a division moulding at wainscot height instead of cap moulding. (See Figure 4.)

For vertical treatments, that is, from floor to ceiling, draw a plumb line from floor to ceiling on each wall where a division moulding is supposed to be installed. Check sheets to make sure mastic has proper contact with walls. Knead and press each sheet thoroughly to wall. Excess mastic is removed with gasoline.

























Strike a level line at height desired. 2. Saw tile board to size.
3. Cement back side of tile board.







4. Install tile board sheet. 5. Nail through score lines if necessary. 6. Brace tile board sheets overnight.



7. Install moulding; touch-up and clean.

Figure 4

After mastic is applied and panels installed, they should be properly braced as shown in Figure 4.

Butt joints can be avoided by using division moulding. Tile-marked panels can be joined by leaving less than half of tile-marking on each abutting sheet so when properly spaced, there will be a small crack to be filled with painting compound; touch up joints with factory enamel.

#### ROOFING AND APPLICATION

#### Laying Shingles Around a Gable

Lay asphalt strip shingles from left side of roof. This gives more freedom for nailing. Some shingles are notched to lay in that direction, that is, the "ear" holds one end of strip in place. When shingling an intersecting roof, lay up one side, as shown in diagram (See Figure 5), an uneven number of courses. Then measure over, with a steel tape, to a point near opposite cornice that can be exactly divided by length of the shingles. Distance from edge of roof to this point will be length of starter shingle in first course. If roof is not true, a chalk line should be run down vertically.

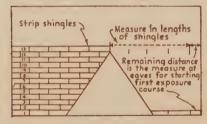


Figure 5

#### FINISHING FLOORS

#### Sanding New Floors

Sweep floor clean. For roughing use a No. 2 or 2½ sandpaper. If floor is uneven or cupped. level up floor quickly by running machine diagonally to grain. (See Figure 6.) A 45° anale across the room will hasten the cutting and still not scratch the floor too deeply.



Figure 6

After floor is leveled. finishing should proceed by running sander with the grain. For an ordinary finish use No. 1 sandpaper, for an extra finish use No. 1/2.

#### How to Operate a Floor Sander

Make connection to electric outlet or floor plug and test for power by starting motor and bringing sanding drum in contact with floor by raising handle slightly. If motor slows down, not enough current is being supplied through feed wires so change connection to another outlet. Be sure motor is made for current supplied. AC motors will not operate on DC current.

When starting motor do not have sanding drum on the floor, but bring drum in contact with floor slowly, moving machine forward at same time. This will prevent drum from digging in and leaving a mark on the floor which cannot he removed

For best results, allow machine to travel forward or backward at about 15 or 20 ft. per minute. As you approach wall, slowly raise drum so as to taper off at this point. As you start back, let drum down slowly for same reason. This small portion, left unsanded, can easily be touched up with an "edger" or with a piece of sandpaper wrapped around a block

Dust bags should always be emptied as soon as they are half full. On heavily coated, sticky, gummy varnished floors, it will be found advisable to work the machine quite rapidly on the first cut. This will take off the greater part of the old finish and should entirely eliminate gumming of the sandpaper.

#### Gumming Up of Sander Can Be Eliminated

To prevent the drum on your floor sander from "aumming up" when removing varnish, keep the floor ahead of the machine wet with kerosene or turpentine.

#### Protect New Floors from Sawhorse Scratches

On jobs where pre-finished flooring is installed, a good way to prevent sawhorses from scratching floors is to wrap legs of sawhorse with pieces of innertube. This not only keeps legs from marring floor, but prevents sawhorse from sliding.

#### Use Thin Coats of Wax For Floor Finish

There are several ways in which you can finish oak floors to receive wax. Wax can be applied

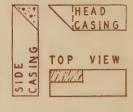
to the bare wood after it is filled with wood filler, but it must be applied in very thin coats. Several layers should be used, but each layer should be thoroughly polished and dried before succeeding layers are applied. Several thin coats of wax are better than one thick coat. Heavy coats of wax make a floor slippery.

Floors may be finished in the usual manner: that is, with shellar or varnish and then the wax applied over these coatings. The application of shellac or varnish before the wax is applied will result in a better and longer wearing floor finish.

#### DOOR REPAIRS

#### How to Miter

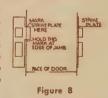
First, cut side casing long enough to reach to top of head casing. Next, cut a miter halfway thru and chisel out upper portion of the wood. (See Figure 7.) Head cas-



ing is then mitered on the face and square on the back so it will overlap the side. To assemble, glue joints and nail through both pieces.

#### Fit Door Lock and Strike Plates Accurately

All you have to do is put in lock completely, turn key so that plunger is out and then place strike plate on lock, holding it tight to plunger. (See Figure 8.)



Make a lead pencil mark on portion of strike plate projecting beyond face of the door, then use this mark at edge of door jamb. If door is hung 1/8" below edge of jamb, hold mark 1/8" from edge of jamb. This always works right with no filing or fitting necessary.

#### Hanging Doors with Butt Hinges

Insert center screw in the half hinge on the door jamb, so that it can be tapped up or down to make hinges fit together accurately. After hinge pins are in place, open door and put remainder of screw in jamb half hinge. If all screws are put in at one time, it is sometimes necessary to loosen all of them to line up the hinges.

#### How to Install a Mortise Lock

To properly install mortise locks have sharp tools. Required are a brace, a 1" and a 34" bit, a 34" and a 14" chisel. A sharp penknife is used to mark locations of cuts. Carpenters, of course, also use a butt gauge to locate lock faces and strikes. Following is the procedure in installing a typical mortise lock:



















- 1. After locating the knob height on the door. mark the width of the lock on the edge of the door. Using a 34" bit, drill out as much of the wood as possible. All holes are bored in the center of the edge of the door and bit must be held level and parallel with the face of the door.
- 2. Using the 1/2" bit, bore from each side of the door the holes for the knob, spindle and key. Keyhole may have to be enlarged slightly with a chisel.
- 3. Lock mortise is carefully chiseled out so that lock will enter freely. (Caution: never drive lock into mortise.) Lock is inserted in the door and the outline of the face plate. Mortise is then marked with a knife, cut to receive the face plate, using the 34" chisel. Be sure to undercut the edges slightly.
- 4. After the mortising is completed, install the lock. It may be necessary to drive the lock face into place. Use a block of wood to push the lock into place. Do not strike the lock plate with a hammer. Screw face plate in place.
- 5. Knobs and escutcheons are installed. Use care to see that escutcheon plates are plumb with the edge of the door. For best appearance, the slots of all screws should be placed vertically.
- 6. Location of strike plate is established. Screw plate to jamb and mark outlines with knife. Here too, mortise should be undercut slightly to insure a neat fit. Jamb is martised to receive latch and lock bolt.

#### Remedies For Doors That Bind or Stick

Check hinges. If they're loose, try tightening the screws. Insert wooden plugs in screw holes or use longer nails, if necessary.

If hinges are not loose and door still sags, try cardboard "shims" under hinge leaves. To do this, loosen screw of top hinge on jamb and insert cardboard under inner edge as shown in sketch A. Then tighten up screws and try closing the door. If this leaves considerable space above door and along outside edge, loosen screws in leaf of bottom hinge and insert cardboard as shown in B. (See Figure 11.) If hinge pins move when door is being closed, use thinner shims

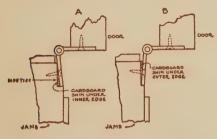


Figure 11

If door strikes all along outer edge, take down door and remove hinge leaves from jamb. With chisel cut away some wood from outer edge of the mortises in the jamb, being careful to taper the cut so that no wood is removed from back edge. When hinges are replaced, this beveled deepening of mortise will tend to pull door away from lock jamb and toward the hinge jamb. If hinge pins move, it is a sign of binding against the hinge lamb. as a result of excessive beveling of mortises. To remedy, use thin shims under outer edge of iamh leaves

If it's necessary to plane the door, make your marks and plane.

#### PAINTING EXTERIORS

#### Use Sealer on Brick Before Painting

Don't apply oil paint to a soft common brick wall, because the brick will soak up the paint so fast it cannot be brushed.

There are many excellent sealers available for this purpose. A home-made sealer of one or two coats of raw linseed oil and drier or of lead paint long in oil, will



Figure 12

reduce the absorption of unglazed brick. When the pores of the brick have been sealed in this way, the ordinary lead and oil paints may then be used.

#### How to Paint Window Sash

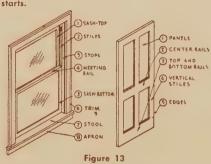
Take an old 11/2" varnish brush and cut side on a deep slant (See Figure 12). Trim bristles carefully to a perfectly flat and even surface with sharp scissors.

Put about 1/8" of paint in a shallow, flat-bottom pan, and dip brush into it getting just enough to make a thin line of paint on bristles. Use an upward stroke whenever possible, and paint will feed down on sloping bristles. Each dip of brush should cover about 6" on putty, and if properly done will provide a water seal.

#### Tips on Painting Doors and Windows

Doors should be painted in the following order: always coat-in the panels first, then the horizontal members, and then the vertical members, to eliminate streaks, runs and overlapping in the finished job. Don't forget to paint tops and bottom edges of all doors.

Windows should be painted in the following sequence: the top sash (See Figure 13) should be pulled down and the inside face of the check rail carefully painted. As in painting doors the edges and bottoms of the sash should be thoroughly coated, for this is where dry rot starts.



#### PAINTING INTERIORS

#### Decorating Gypsum-Board

Wallboard panels may be prepared to take any type of decoration desired. Some textured paints may be applied without sizing, while others require a varnish size. Advantage of textured paints is that joints do not require the careful preparation needed when enamels or oil paints are used. In the case of the latter. boards should be as smooth as possible and filled with a varnish size or a primer and sealer made for this purpose. Prime coat kills excessive suction and increases the coverage of the paint coats that follow.

Applying wallpaper will result in a first-class job, if joints are reasonably smooth. However board should be varnished, sized, or sealed thoroughly to facilitate hanging of the paper and to permit easier removal of old paper when redecorating. Sealer also waterproofs the board so that steam or water may be used to remove paper.

#### How to Paint Knots in Wood

Here are several ways to paint knots when painting on new wood:

- 1. After applying the priming coat and it has dried, brush shellac over all knots. Use pure. rosin-free shellac, freshly cut and reduced to desired consistency with alcohol. Two thin coats are better than one heavy coat, or
- 2. If a white lead primer is used, brush aluminum house paint first coater over all knots before priming, or
- 3. If the primer is aluminum house paint, coat the knots with a good quality white shellac after the first coater is dry and before putting on the two finish coats. Never apply shellac directly to the wood when an exterior surface is painted. A commercial knot sealer WP-578 is also available.

#### **Applying Varnish on Wood Surfaces**

There are several kinds of varnish used for wood finishing, such as spar, rubbing, flat and high gloss, which are all applied in the same manner. Since varnish is one of the materials prepared ready for use, it should not be thinned. Be sure brush is clean.

Both the surface to be varnished and the room in which the varnishing is done should be clean and free from dust, and at least 70° in temperature. Work the brush into the varnish thoroughly enough to allow the stock to be well filled with the material. It is not necessary to dip the brush the full length of the bristle into the varnish; about 2/3 its length is sufficient. Slap the brush lightly on the inside of the pot to remove the surplus material. Do not wipe the brush on the edge of the pot as a sufficient amount of material will not remain in it. Flow the varnish onto the surface so as to cover it entirely. Varnish will flow out free from brush marks and does not need to be laid off.

Do not attempt to patch places after the varnish has partly set. Allow it to dry and then go over the place requiring more varnish.



















#### Want a Whiter Calcimine Finish?

A drop or two of bluing in white calcimine or whitewash will overcome the gray cast.

#### **Applying Shellac on Wood Surface**

After a surface has been stained, a thin coat of shellac should be applied to keep the stain from rubbing up into the next material applied. A slow-drying oil stain will cause the varnish to remain tacky if a coat of shellac is not applied. Varnish applied over a stain without a coat of shellac between may cause the stain to work up and result in an unevenly stained surface.

Surfaces that tend to stain unevenly are often sealed with a thin coat of shellac.

Shellac is used over a filler to seal the filler in the pores of the wood, to help build up the surface by stopping suction and to stiffen the small particles of wood so that they can be sanded off.

Woods such as pine and fir to be finished with paint and enamel should have a thin coat of shellac applied on the bare wood to stop the grain from burning through.

Shellac should be used rather thin. When used to seal a substance on a surface, it can be used thinner. Work with the grain of the wood. If working on a floor, apply the shellac on three or four boards and work across the entire room. Then start another strip.

Brush the shellac out well to avoid having it pile up. Do not attempt to brush back over a partly dry surface, since this will cause the material to pile up and have a muddy appearance. It is necessary that all materials used for wood finishing be clear and transparent.

Allow several hours to elapse after applying shellac before applying other materials.

#### Common Wood Can Look Like Expensive Wood

When you want to stain common wood to imitate a more expensive one, coat entire surface with thin hot glue. When this is dry, rub it down with fine sandpaper. The glue will prevent the stain from penetrating the soft portion of the wood and will help to maintain an even color.

#### PAINTING BASEMENTS

To Prevent Copper From Tarnishing

Coat it with spar varnish or clear lacquer.

#### **Painting Concrete Floors**

To paint a concrete floor, use a paint recommended for this purpose. Concrete must be dry and the lime in the concrete must be neutralized before painting, or removed through at least one year of weathering. All surface salts and dirt should be removed with a wire brush or an acid wash composed of one pint muriatic acid to ten quarts of water. The lime can be neutralized by soaking the concrete with a solution of zinc sulphate in water; three pounds to the gallon is about right. Solution is applied, allowed to soak in, and let dry for several days. Crystals that will then have formed on the surface should be brushed off, and the floor is ready for paint.

#### GENERAL HINTS ON PAINTING

#### **Mix Paint Thoroughly**

Before using a can of ready-mixed paint, which may have been standing for some time, with the result that pigment and vehicle are temporarily separated, the proper procedure is to pour off the liquid into another clean receptacle and then stir the piament until it is soft. Then, gradually pour back the oil, while continuing the stirring until the paint is of the same consistency at the top and bottom of the can. Then pour the paint slowly several times from one container into the other, a procedure that is termed "boxing" by painters. If the pigment is very hard, it may be necessary to put it into a third and larger container to break it up thoroughly before re-mixing with the oil and "boxing." In the case of enamel, a final straining through an old silk stocking to remove any minute lumps is recommended.

#### **Prevent Can Losses of Paint**

When the cover is removed from paint can, punch holes in the recess where the cover fits. The paint that gathers in the groove will then flow back into the can through these holes. This also insures tight fitting covers and prevents too much loss from evaporation.

#### Use Right Brush When Painting

A stain brush or soft hair brush is useless for enamel or flat with a "pull." A brush that has been used in dye stain should never be used again for anything else. Varnish brushes also should be used in varnish only and the same is true of brushes used in shellac. Paint brushes always have a small amount of pigment in the heel that will "milk" out and cloud natural wood surfaces if they are used in varnish. lacquer or shellac. Sometimes it is advisable to put a brush aside that has been used in strong exterior trim color until another darkcolored paint job is to be done. Deep greens, blues, strong reds and browns are very hard to wash out and bleed out in streaks when used later for applying light colors.

Gray hog bristles are able to retain a springiness when wet with water that makes them good for brushes that are to be used in size, calcimine, casein paint, etc. As a general rule, black hog bristles get soft in water and are more difficult to work with. No bristle brush is able to stand strong acids, alkalies, or bleaches. Wash a brush that the paint is hardening on during use. Stop as soon as the paint shows signs of setting around the heel and rinse it in a very volatile solvent so it will dry quickly to be replaced in service.

#### Keep White Lead in Good Condition

To keep white lead in good condition after can has been opened, simply cover the lead with water. Before using the lead again, pour off all the water.

#### To Keep Insects Off Fresh Paint

A tablespoon of citronella, pine or cedar oil added to each gallon of paint will discourage insects from landing on freshly painted surface.

#### Care of Paint Brushes

The secret of keeping a brush clean is to never let paint or varnish dry in it. Once this happens it is very difficult and often impossible, to clean brush propegly.

During course of painting, every brush out of use for more than an hour or so should be put in a "brush-keeper." When job is finished, brush should be cleaned in turpentine or kero-

Brush used in shellac should be thoroughly cleaned with denatured alcohol immediately after use. If brush was used in nitro-cellulose lacquer it will be necessary to clean it with facquer thinner.

If brush is not going to be used for some time, it is good practice to supplement the above procedure. Wash out brush with a soap solution made with ordinary yellow laundry soap, rinse with clear warm water, and after thoroughly dried, wrap bristles in paper to keep out dust and dirt

#### HANGING WALLPAPER

#### Tips on Wallpapering

To assure a neat job loosen wall lamps, switch plates, etc.

Hang first strip of paper with the aid of a plumb line rubbed with chalk. Secure line to a brad near ceiling 18" from center of room. Then press thumb against line just above board and snap it. Guide paper on this chalk line impression. To avoid fitting complications, lay paper so seam will intersect ceiling light fixture and neater job will result. (See Figure 14.)

Mix paste according to manufacturer's directions. Be sure lumps are thoroughly broken by stirring. Strain paste, if necessary.





Figure 14



















When pasting, brush outward over edges to prevent smearing of pattern. (See Figure 14.) Spread paste thoroughly and evenly and make sure cutting tools are sharp.

When using a lap seam, start working on wall from the light side of room. This will eliminate seam casting a shadow. If butt type seam is used, little or no difference is made by running paper the length or width of the room. If wallpaper is being applied on new walls or walls from which paper and size was removed, be sure to size walls first. Use a good commercial size. If size is not available, one can be made by stirring six ounces of white glue into three quarts of hot water. Apply to wall with wide brush while still warm. It's a good idea to size all walls before applying wallpaper. Size will make paper stick better and easier to remove.

#### LAYING LINOLEUM

#### Tips on Laying Linoleum

Before laying linoleum make sure floor is perfectly smooth. Rough or pitted floor will cause covering to wear out very quickly.

To fit linoleum around a closet, pipe, or other irregularity, cut out a template of thin cardboard and place it (see Figure 15) in position on the floor. Coat the upper extended surface of the cardboard with glue or other sticky substance. Hold the template in place and roll the linoleum over it, pressing down on it at the same time. Roll the linoleum back and cut around the edges to be fitted. Be sure to use a sharp linoleum knife when making the cuts.

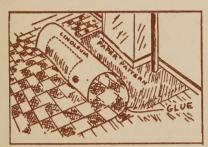


Figure 15

To prevent expansion and contraction of linoleum, first cement a building felt to floor, then cement linoleum to the felt.

If linoleum bulges near edge, pry it up with a flat piece of wood or knife and force cement beneath surface. Flatten bulge by means of weights and allow them to remain till cement dries.

If bulge is in the center of linoleum, cut (see Figure 16) slit along outline of pattern with razor and proceed as if bulge were near seam.



Figure 16

#### COVERING SINK TOPS

Linoleum-Covered Counter Top for Flat-Rimmed Sink

To install flat-rimmed sink in linoleum-covered counter top, recess bottom edge of counter top around sink opening to receive bottom edge of metal moulding (see Figure 17). Then drill hole through both counter top and moulding to receive a flat-head bolt as shown. All bolt holes should be countersunk so bolt heads will not extend above surface of counter top.

Place a thin layer of waterproofing between sink and lower moulding and install bolt and strap clamp as illustrated. Draw bolt up tight and wipe off excess waterproofing. Felt and linoleum can be placed on counter top after sink and moulding are secured in place.

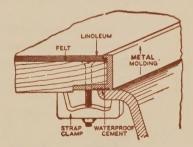


Figure 17

#### L'ABOR SAVERS

#### How to Nail in Concrete

Nailing in concrete can be a painful job, as most builders know. One way to take the hazard out of this operation is to insert the nail, which cannot be started with light hammering (as is customary when nailing wood), in a card about 3"x5". Nail can then be started into the concrete with a solid hammer blow without danger of smashed fingers.

#### Cut Boards on Angle Without a Square

You can cut a 45° or 90° angle with a hand saw. (See Figure 18.) When the reflection of the board in the blade of the saw, held in a sawing position makes a



Figure 18

perfect right angle, go ahead and saw as it will cut a 45° angle. Dotted lines indicate the reflection of the board in the saw. When the reflection in the side of the saw blade continues on in a straight line with the board, then your cut will be at right angles or 90° to the edge of the board. This type of cutting isn't accurate enough for finish work but is suitable on screen moldings or non-precision work.

#### Locating Studs in Wall

When nailing base to walls, a good way to locate the studs in a wall is to make a stud spotter of %" lattice strips as shown here (see Figure 19). Cut a strip 4' long



Figure 19

and nail small pieces of lattice at each 16" mark. Then to locate the studs, lay the stud spotter on the floor and you can drive nails to three of the studs before moving the stud spotter to the next three studs.

#### Use Scotch Tape to Hold Splinters in Place

When a splinter of wood breaks off a door or window, it may easily get lost unless it is glued into place immediately. To prevent its being fost, a piece of masking or Scotch tape may be used to hold it in place temporarily (see Figure 20.) Likewise when gluing a small piece such as this, it is difficult to place clamps on the job. The tape will also be useful in keeping the splinter tightly in place until the glue sets.

#### How to Start Small Screws

It's difficult to start small screws, especially when they cannot be held in the fingers to tap them with a hammer. To overcome this, start the screw through a strip of ordinary paper. After screw is driven part way into the wood, paper can easily be moved with a jerk.

#### To Locate Exact Center of an Odd-Sized Board

When the width of a board is not readily divisible by two, lay a rule diagonally across the board with the 1" mark at one edge and the 3" mark at the other. (See Figure 21.) The 2" mark will then be the center. This method may be used to divide the work into any number of divisions in the same manner.

#### How to Square a Board

When you want to square up an end of a board and you don't have a steel square handy, use a zig-zag or straight rule 24" or 36" in length. Place rule diagonally on board and hold it in center of board. Next bring end of rule across the board from one edge to opposite edge, making marks with a pencil on each edge. Then draw your straight line from point to point and saw the board.



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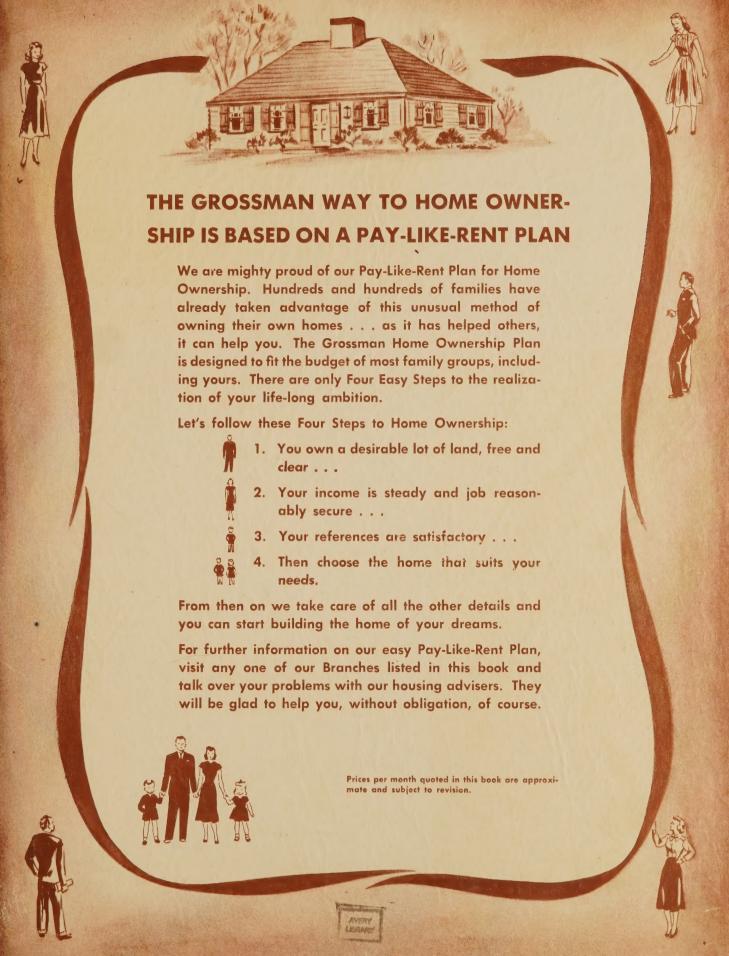
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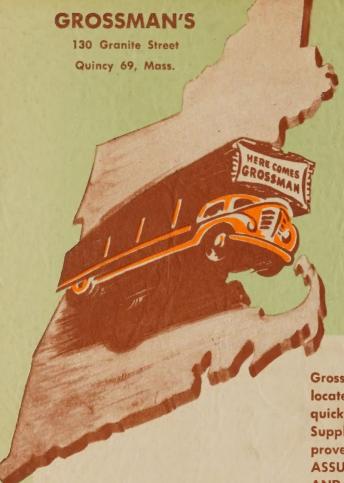
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